Fig 2

Commissioners Give Remedy for Overcrowding.

NO BALM FOR STRAPHANGERS

Bill Which Would Give Passengers Compelled to Stand a 2-cent Fare sioners Say Cars Are In sufficient in Number for Traffic.

The Commissioners, in reporting adversely on a bill now in Congress to make the fare of each person who cannot ob-tain a seat in a crowded car 2 cents, lay blame for crowded cars on the Inter fectare, should order the companies to

urnish a sufficient number of cars. The bill provides for a 2-cent fare from all passengers who cannot obtain a seat in a car after traveling one block. It also provides that a street railway comon whose line an overcharge is shall be liable to damages at the suit of the passenger in the sum of \$10 for each overcharge.

The Commissioners' report on the but

is as follows:

The Commissioners believe that the enforcement of
the provisions of this bill would be attended with ro
many difficulties that it would be practically inoperative, and would give ruse to conditions of disorder,
endangering the comfort and safety of the traveling
poblic. During the rish hours of the morning and
affermoun the street cars frequently carry many more
passengers than are provided for by their resuling
capacity, and it is nelieved that it would be an impossibility for one conductor, or even two, to attempt to enforce the provisions of this bill. Such an
attenues to carry out its provisions by collecting the tempt to enforce the provisions of this bill. Such an attempt to curry out its provisions by collecting the lower rate of fare from all passengers on boarding the car, and tion—electring an additional fare from those who obtain seats, or by collecting the full fare and giving a relate to those passengers who are not provided with seats, would undoubtedly lead to intentinable disputes between passengers and condu-ters, which would in all probability terminate in branches of the teace.

terminate disjutes between passingers and consistent, which would in all probability terminate in breaches of the peace.

Moreover, it is not improbable that the practical effect of the passage of this bill might be to put a greatly on traveling in a crowded cur, and thereby aggressive the retry condition which the bill intends or relieve, as a large proporation of the traveling public to whom it would be no hardship to stand for one equive would deliberately board a car already exerciseded in order to effect a saving of ear fare. The Commissioners believe that the authority given the Interstation Commerce Con mission to require a reasonably suitablent number of cars for carrying the traveling public should be ample to secure the desired result as far as it can be practically obtained, and they recommend adverse action on the bill. In this ciumedition the Commissioners invite attention to the bill now pending in Congress conferring upon them the provers of a public service commission. If this ligitalitien was passed matters of a character contained in this bill could be given consideration by the Commissioners.

BILL TO RETIRE PEARY.

Measure is Favorably Reported to House Naval Committee.

bill introduced by Representativ Bates, of Pennsylvania, proposing to re-tire Civil Engineer Peary with the rank and pay of a rear admiral, as a reward for his polar work, was reported favor-ably to the House Navai Committee yes-

terday by the subcommittee having the measure in charge. Representative Roberts, of Massachu-setts, the leading anti-Pearyite on the subcommittee, was not present when the vote was taken on the Bates bill.

Mr. Roberts will file a dissenting opin-ion. He is opposed to Congressional recognition of Peary, for the reason that he does not believe that Peary has demonstrated that he reached the pole. The Bates bill now goes before the full emmittee for action, with the prospects that it will be reported favorably to the

Changes in Fisheries Treaty. An agreement has been reached by which the Canadian and Newfoundland governments will voluntarily make such changes in the existing regulations in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries as are necessary to remove the objections of the United States. This decision was the State Department between representatives of the United States, Canada, and Newfoundand

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Out of respect to the memorr of Senator Sughes, of Colorado, the Senate adjourned fier adopting appropriate resolutions.

President's letter urging fortification of Pan-Lefoan wants \$3,000,000 for Lincoln Me-

The House adjourned at 5:15 p. m., out of respect to the memory of Senator Hughes, of Colorado, to meet at noon Friday.

What You Digest.

Most people cat most foods without dis-erimination—it matters little what. Few step to think what that food does for them. This is the first turn on the road to dyspepsia. Reckless disregard of the proper choice of foods, rapid eating, and improper mastication are the unques-tioned causes of all stomach disorders from the slight ache to the malignant eaneer.

Continued from Page One.

must change our method of tariff making. I do not underrate the hard work that is done by the committee or the thoroughness of their inquiry, but these inquiries are necessarily limited, and the testimony which they receive comes almost altogether from interested sources—manufacturers, importers, or people who wish to have their raw material, which is somebody else's finished product, lowered or placed upon the free list.
"For these reasons it seems to me that the establishment of a tariff commission as new proposed is not only of a great and valuable reform in our methods of legislation, but will conduce very largely to stability in business and therefore to business prosperity."

legislation, but will conduce very largely to stability in business and therefore to business prosperity."

Senator Cummins declared that the protective system had greatly contributed to the welfare and prosperity of the United States. "When I look back over the legislative history of the United States." said he, "and see how the doctrine has been abused: how it has been tortured into an instrument for the acquisition of ill-gotten fortunes; when I see it at one time vaunted as the sum of all patriotism and virtue, and at another denounced as the embodiment of all folly and crime; when I see it extoiled by one party as the savior of American mankind, and by another as the most vicious enemy of the people. I marvel that it has maintained itself through these years of overpraise and overabuse, of unscientific and uninteiligent adjustment."

elligent adjustment." Depends on Congress.

The lowa Senator, after strongly ad-vocating the creation of a tariff com-mission, said that the value of such a commission depends not wholly but largea schedule at a time or a subject at a time, as under the rules which now control Congress it is not possible to amend any item in the tariff law without bringing into consideration the whole range of

any item in the tariff law without bringing into consideration the whole range of
duties upon imports.

Representative Longworth, of Ohio, and
who recently introduced a bill providing
for a tariff commission, said that the
"tariff commission idea" is not a novelty,
but that it was only very recently that
it has assumed a practical form upon
which careful and thinking men could
unite. "So far as I am concerned," he
staid, "it is only within the last two
years that I have not had grave doubt as
to the practicability and workability of
the tariff commission scheme." Mr.
Longworth, in conclusion, said:
"As a Republican, and one who believes
thoroughly in the policy of protection, I
have no fear that injury will come to
that policy by a complete and thorough
turning on of the light."

Views of Democrat.

Views of Democrat.

As the single representative of the Democratic party upon the programme. Senator Francis G. Newlands was introduced by President Cobb. Senator New declared his sympathy with every well-meant effort to secure a scientifiadjustment of the tariff, resulting in a diminished taxation upon the necessaries of life, and a progressive approach to-ward a revenue basis, without involving injurious readjustments in American industries

Pursuing the subject, Mr. Newlands Said that the people were determined upon a change of method, and thus far the only change suggested was the ascer-tainment of the facts by an independent expert commission and action upon those facts by amendments operating only upon the schedule or the subject in-volved.

volved.

"Thus the tariff question will be gradually and fairly adjusted," concluded Senator Newlands, "and scientific action of a commission, according to a standard fixed by Congress, will take the place of the sporadic, shifting, evasive, and trading revision hitherto pursued by Congress,"

ing revision hitherto pursued by Congress."

Henry R. Towne, of New York, the first speaker of the evening, in his address said, in part:

"We have had long periods of high protection. There are those who predict that the pendulum will soon swing to the other extreme of free trade. In preparation for whichever policy hereafter may command the support of the popular majority, and to make sure that in any event the industries on which our prosperity is based shall duly be conserved, let us recognize that now is the accepted time by creating and making permanent an instrumentality whereby all future changes in the tariff, whether upward or downward, shall be made by Congress on a basis of ascertained facts."

Those at the Banquet.

ster, C. B. Arbuthnot, John Aspergen, F. P. Atkins, Joseph E. Austrian. Horace Bacon, Frank S. Baker, J. G. Raker, W. A. Baker, J. G. Raker, W. A. Baker, W. H. Barenson, Hen. William Barthold, Charles, D. Barry, Henry Batzer, Ralph S. Bauer, C. Beye, Robert Elddle, J. P. Bird, G. Biscoff, Michael Riake, Elmer J. Bliss, Sidney Blumental, A. C. Bonoschi, G. S. Boudinot, Frank Brainard, C. F. Braun, Hon. Frank Brainard, C. F. Braun, Hon. Frank B. Brandegee, W. C. Breed, Senator Beveridge, W. B. Brewster, Charles, F. Brooker, James C. Brooks, T. M. Brown, Lercy S. Brown, William George Bruce, A. H. Bullard, R. C. Butler, Hon. James F. Burke, M. Burker, W. M. Berner, W. M. Lerce, M. Lerce, W. M. Lerce, W. M. Lerce,

Bruce, A. H. Bullard, R. C. Butler, Hon. James P. Burke.
Godfrey L. Cabot, H. A. Caesar, Walter Camp, W. B. Campbell, E. R. Carhart, M. Carmick, Frank R. Chambers, Charles Cheney, H. N. Cheney, J. J. W. Clark, John Candler Cobb, W. B. Cogwell, George W. Coleman, William R. Corwin, Richard Cole, G. H. Cooper, Charles C. Copeland, George T. Coppins, Sidney S. Conrad, W. S. Corby, M. J. Corbett, J. L. Coulter, Mr. Cressey, Charles H. Cross, Senator Cummins, J. J. Cubertson, Julian Curliss.
J. E. Daweing, J. L. Damon, jr. J. J. Desmond, C. W. Dickinson, S. Dixon.

Senator Cuminans, ultan Curtiss,
Dawsing, J. L. Damon, jr., J. J.
nd, C. W. Dickinson, S. Dixon,
F. E. Dixon, George W. Dobblins,
J. B. Donnelly, T. H. Downling,
Doyer, Louis S. Drake, Lewis S.
E. M. Dunn.
Eldridge, Howard Elting, J. A.
Prof. H. C. Emery, S. F. Engs,
Eachl W. H. Euntis.

Henry T. Magee, S. W. Manning, Norman Marshall, F. T. Maxwell, W. F. Mayo, W. F. Mayo, W. J. McCabe, G. I. McCarthy, George McConnell, W. H. McCloskey, Benator McCumber, G. M. McCullum, Hon. Samuel W. McCall, J. F. McLaughila, John F. McIntosh, W. J. McQuilon, S. C. Mead, L. F. Mergott, Eugene Merz, Herman A. Metz, Frank Merrall, Robert Meyer, Fritz Meyer, Gen, Nelson A. Miles, H. E. Miles, D. C. Mills, William Miller, R. J. Mischo, Hugh Mullen, Richard R. Muser, Emmett H. Naylor, M. Naumberg, Senator Newlands, A. P. Nevin, A. L. Newman, Ludwig Nilsen, F. W. Noxon, D. F. O'Brien, S. O. Ochs, Francis P. O'Connor, J. O'Connor, F. H. Outerbridge,

Rev. U. G. R. Pierce, Walworth Pierce, E. B. Pillsbury, Albert, Plant, Vincenco Porcasi, P. E. Poindexter, George A. Post.

Theodore Quigley,
J. S. Rambo, G. H. Raymond, Charles A. Read, Jerome C. Read, James E. Reilly, James M. Rielly, H. G. Rhue, E. V. Robinson, Edwin P. Root, Charles Robe, Bernard J. Rothweil, H. J. Runyon, Joseph A. Ryan, J. A. Ryan, Robert W. Sanford, G. K. Sage, Henry D. Sargent, F. A. Schaeffer, Charles A. Schieren, Frank Schoble, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, F. C. Schwedtman, A. B. Schieren, Frank Schoble, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, F. C. Schwedtman, A. B. See, Issaa N. Seligman, J. H. Sayward, Alexander Shaw, Irvin Shupp, William I. Shearer, John Shepard, Ir., F. P. Shipley, John Shirreffs, F. W. Simmons, George Simon, F. W. Simmons, George Simon, F. W. Simmons, W. E. Simmons, Thomas W. Simpers, George F. S. Singleton, A. D. Shaw, John C. F. Slayton, Howard C. Smith, Luigi Solare, J. S. Smoot, W. M. Spaulding, Lewis R. Speare, Hon. John M. Stahl, J. Stein, Ashton Starke, Charles M. Stewart, B. F. Taylor, Samuel Tate, J. S. Tait, E. C. Thayer, H. I. Thayer, Max Thorn, T. F. Thume, P. F. Timson, W. M. Titus, C. Honger, J. P. Truitt, H. B. Tyson, Thomas Tonke, Carleton H. Tomer, Henry R. Towne, F. B. Travis, Emil Troyeffort, J. P. Truitt, H. B. Tyson, Thomas Tonke, Carleton H. Tomer, Henry R. Towne, F. B. Travis, Emil Troyeffort, J. P. Truitt, H. B. Tyson, Paul E. Vernon, S. E. Vincent, Gustav Vintschger, John A. Voodry, A. H. Vogel, Charles K. Warren, A. A. Washburn, O. A. Wallin, John R. Watson, Lexile C. Wead, Harvey R. Wellman, A. Wilcox, Henry T. Wills, E. H. Wise, L. H. Wise, J. D. Winnemore, R. R. Whitman, Henry M. Whitney, F. B. Wiborg, John E. Wilder, Mitchell Wing, R. S. Woodruf, Walter Wood, Max Wolf, J. H. Worthman, Richard Young, C. H. Zehnder, Anton Zucca.

creating a permanent nonpartisan tar Congress in authorizing the President to create the present tariff board was approved, and Mr. Taft complimented on the constitution of the board and its ac-

to require the giving of testimony proper conditions and safeguards, or useful to Congress in the framing of tariff legislation, and to the Executive in the administration of tariff laws. The commission, according to the resolution, should report to Congress or the Presi-

shall be grouped together, rather than by any sweeping revision of the entire tariff, to the end that the revision may be accomplished without the disturbance to business otherwise inevitable, was made the subject of a special resolution by the convention

Visit White House.

After luncheon, the delegates, headed by President John Candler Cobb and former Gov. Curtis Gulid, jr., of Massachusetts, called at the White House. They were received by President Taft in the East Room. As chairman of the delegation, ex-Gov. Gulid made the introductory address, expressing the pleasure of the association in meeting the Chief Executive. The President responded as follows:

"Gov. Gulid. Gentlemen and Ladies: I may be successful. I do not understand that you are here to advocate any economic theory to govern in the imposition of customs duties. I do not understand that you are either a free trade to a follows:

I sincerely hope that your efforts here may be successful. I do not understand that you are here to advocate any economic theory to govern in the imposition of customs duties. I do not understand that you are here to advocate any economic theory to govern in the imposition of customs duties. I do not understand that you are here to advocate any economic theory to govern in the imposition of customs duties. I do not understand that you are here to advocate any economic theory to govern in the imposition of customs duties. I do not understand that you are here to advocate any economic theory to govern in the imposition of customs duties. I do not understand that you are here to advocate any economic theory to govern in the imposition of submount is the absence of such an expert and imposition of customs duties. I do not understand that you are here to advocate any economic theory, the case of a few schedules. In other words, the tariff commission in movement is the absence of such an expert and imposition of customs duties. I do not understand that you are here to advocate any economic theory, the case of a few schedules. In other words, the tariff commission in the case of a few schedules. In other words, the tariff commission in the case of a few schedules. In other words, the tariff commission in the case of a few schedules. In other words, the tariff commission in the

outlding of the Pan-American Union lections. To Mr. Rarrett the presider of the association, Mr. Cobb, expressed the pleasure of the delegates at being able to visit the building, and Mr. Bar-

which was held in the New Willard ban-quet hall, President Cobb delivered his annual address, reviewing the work of

The farm

Sentiment of Purmers.

on because we expect if to be com-osed, not of men that the voters have

AT TARIFF BANQUET Sentlemen of the Tariff Commission As-sociation: investigations will show that the present tariff is not unjust or unequal in its operation, or, if so, that it is only so in the case of a few schedules.

creating and making permanent an instrumentality whereby all future changes in the tariff, whether upward or down ward, shall be made by Congress on a basis of ascertained facts."

Those at the Banquet.

Among those present at the banquet last night were the following:

The President, Charles E. Adams, Silas B. Adams, J. P. H. Adams, Mr. Alexander, William Ames, Nathan L. Ames, C. B. Arbuthnot, John Aspersen, F. P. Atkins, Joseph E. Austrian.

Horace Bacon, Frank S. Baker, J. G. Raker, W. A. Baker, W. A. Baker, W. A. Baker, W. A. Baker, J. G. Raker, W. A. Baker, W. A. Bak past—that or turning out the party power and putting in a new party carry out the then prevailing popular power and putting in a new pa-carry out the then prevailing; theory. But it is of the utmost tance that the action both of C. and of the people shall be taken on ble evidence. Anything that te on, or an make that evidence and the con

ffice, or an agency, shall make it their Agrees with Association.

avoid this in a ge

What I am most anxious to avoid in



READ the story told in those pictures. A story in SLACK and WINTE. The BLACK area shows the EXTERT of the Bisease. The WINTE shows the area reached by Bifferent Remedies.

DEAFNESS

ATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane. It is characterized by a discharge through the nostrils or into the throat. It usually begins with a cold in the head. Beginning in the nostrils it spreads to all the mucous membranes of the body, even getting into the stomach and lungs. The nasty discharge being swallowed, it upsets the stomach, and from the stomach it is taken into the blood, and poisons and deranges the whole body.

The disease is all the time inclined to work its way from the nose

back into the head-down into the throat-into the broachial tubes and lungs. Herein is its greatest danger.

Dr. Blosser's Discovery

While engaged in the general practice of medicine Dr. Blosser had many patients suffering from Catarrh whom he was unable to cure, although he prescribed for them by the rules taught in medical books and colleges. He saw that the methods of treatment were wrong and reasoned that as Catarrh is produced by breathing cold and damp air, so it should be cured by breathing a warm, medicated vapor.

After nine years of investigation he discovered a combination of healing herbs, leaves and flowers, which, when ignited, and the warm fumes inhaled would speedily relieve all catarrhal diseases. As shown in the accompanying illustrations the warm, healing vapor is carried directly to the very parts affected. This remedy against and kills Catarrh where liquids, sprays, douches, salves and medicated creams cannot possibly go. It is a most reliable treatment, and is so simple and convenient that it can be used at home by man, woman or child.

Free Sample by Mail

Write a postal card, or cut out and fill in the coupon below, and we will send you by mail a liberal trial treatment entirely free. If you suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Desiness or any other catarrhal trouble, you cannot afford to neglect the use of this grand remedy. Catarrh, if neglected, will extend to the lungs, finally leading to consumption. This remedy has cured Catarrh of every form

in the nose, head, throat, middle ear and failed in your case, this should cure you. When you try the free sample and see

how the warm, pleasant medicated vapor goes to every spot and gives immediate relief, you will be convinced. The full treatment is not expensive. The regular package, containing enough to last one whole month, sent by mail, postpaid for \$1. It is not on sale at the drug stores, as we wish our patients to get the medicine fresh from our laboratory.

Essember a postel card, or the coupes, with TOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, will being you this PREE TRIAL TREATMENT. It will also bring you free an illustrated book.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT



lungs. No matter who, or what remedy has CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN AND MAIL AT ONCE.

Deer Sir. Please send med for Caterri, Dealess, Broad ots. Also send your Free Illus	by small (free of cost) year Trial Treatme
K-	Traces en Campa.
Tom	
Street or R. F. D.	State.

ADVERTISING TALKS.

WRITTEN BY WILLIAM C. FREEMAN

There is one good thing about a man sitting in a room where there are a number of ladieshe is FORCED TO LISTEN. and if he does listen, particularly if he is in the advertising business, he hears something that teaches him a lesson.

He can get a better and BROADER VIEWPOINT OF ADVERTISING from a discussion among women than he can in any other way.

There were a number of ladies in my home the other night, and one of them happened to mention that she had received a telephone call that morning from a store where she is in the habit of buying. She said that the head of her up to inform her that a certain line of merchandise had come in in which she might be

Then another lady said: "Why, that's nothing new-we ourselves have had similar telephone messages from the same store."

They permitted me to say a word just about that time, so I asked for an explanation.

I learned that it was the custom of this store to keep its customers INFORMED, outside of their advertising, OF NEW THINGS THAT COME IN THAT THEY THINK WILL SUIT THE INDIVIDUAL TASTE OF THEIR CUSTOM-ERS.

That is giving SERVICE OUT OF THE ORDINARY, don't you think so?

It is a little COURTESY—a little ATTENTION—THE PERSONAL TOUCH-that is appreciated.

It is mighty good business to do this-it BACKS UP THE ADVERTISING of a house.

a suggestion to merchants who want to keep in PERSONAL TOUCH with their customers. Is it not a good plan to adopt?

It is impossible, of course, for any store to call up every customer every day-there is no need to do that, but call up some of them whenever any particular merchandise has come in that you think will please them. CTO BE CONTINUED.)

the commission, it is proposed that not more than a majority of the commission shall be chosen from one party. Such restrictions I have been very much emarrassed by in some of my appo

name of an Ohio Congressman does not name of an Ohio Congressman does not, it seems to me, necessarily detract from its value. I would not mention this bill as distinguished from others but for the fact that it seems to me a conciliatory measure, embodying all the important features that are necessary to make the commission effective; and what I am in favor of is a bill which will get through both Houses without acrimonious dispute over unimportant features of the bill and without arousing either featous, or suspicion, or partisan and

In other words, my friends, I wish to secure a law which will accomplish something as a law. What I am anxious about is to secure its ensetment in order that the country may have the real benefit that I believe will flow from the results of its operation. The present tariff board is working well, but it is dependent wholly on executive order and an appropriation. It should be made permanent in some form, so that any Congress which may desire to avoid the useful course of information which it will furnish shall have to take the responsibility of repealing the law.

An Uneasy Feeling he to stone or breek count by has SIMMONS RED 2

LIVER REGULATOR

ities or s

ments, and they have made it

STRENGTH COMES

Not from What You Eat, but from

Tablet Digests a Meal—Trial Pac age Free.

from the slight ache to the malignant cancer.

There is nothing more revolting than a dyspeptic stomach—a very vat of putrefaction, sending forth its poison throughout the entire system, depressing the brain, befouling the breath, souring the taste, deadening the muscles, incapacitating the liver and kidneys for their work debilitating the heart, choking the lungs, and clogging the bowels.

All of these disagreeable and dangerous conditions are due to the improper digastion of food and the consequent assimilation of poison. What else can be expected: If the food lies in the stomach, if the system is constipated, fermentation is the natural outcome. It shows itself in sour, watery risings, belchings, heart-in sour, watery risings, belchings, heart-

MORE CARS WANTED TARIFF MEN HEAR PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

bridge.
E. D. Page, Edward Perry, Ramsey
Peugnet, E. W. Penley, Otto J. Piehler,
Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, Walworth Pierce,
E. B. Pillisbury, Albert Plant, Vincenco
Porcasi, P. E. Poindexter, George A.

nan.
Richard Young.
C. H. Zehnder, Anton Zucca.

Demand of Congress. With the passage of the resolutions em-bodying the definite demand of the pres-ent Congress for the enactment of a bil iff commission, the association closed the second and last session of its con-vention at noon yesterday. The action of

As to the sense of the convention on the tariff commission question, the reso-lution adopted left little in doubt. It was framed on a specific demand for a commission that should enjoy powers similar to those of the Interstate Comnerce Commission, including the powe for proper purposes. It demands that the functions of the commission shall be the ascertainment of all technical, in-dustrial and statistical facts, necessary

dent upon call,
The proposal of President Taft that the
work of tariff revision should be accomplished schedule by schedule or one sub-ect at a time, each subject to be so de-ined that items which are interrelated

where they were received by the director, John Barrett. By direction of Mr Barrett the entire building was thrown pen for inspect on, and the Pan-Ameri

conded briefly.
last session of the convention,

the association during work now under way.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, was introduced, and delivered a scholarly address on the commission question, confining himself to the purely academ

he problem.

The farmers' side was ably presented
by John M. Stahl, representing the
rarmers' National Congress. Mr. Stahl
ust especial stress on the ability of the
armer to influence his Congressman

House having charge of tariff matters, or the Chief Executive, at any time to pro-cure statistical and other information as to the cost of production of articles abroad, the cost of production of ar-ticles here, and all the other facts which

I understand your desire is that this

oard, or a commis

I quite agree with this association favoring a consideration by Congress separate schedules or separate subject

pon request, a reliable resume of the xisting conditions in respect to foreign reduction, in respect to domestic proluction, in respect to foreign prices, in sepect to domestic prices, and the orrelation between them, and the eflect of the existing tariff upon domestic rade. Your hope would be that the lembers appointed to this commission rould not allow political bias or tenency or pet economic theory to affect tem in the accumulation and analysis of the facts. erly act, so that the public truth from the tariff con then advise itself how C

e body thus constituted should have o power of summoning withcases and punishing them for contempt. By ra supression is that this matter of staining, wridence is not the most re-able, and is not likely to be very pre-citive of useful information, because its run is necessarily suggestive of hea-ring to the without, and the answers of the thin without and this of supression.